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Morrison of the London Missionary Society, landed at Canton. In celebration of this centenary the present publication has been issued in the form of a general comprehensive survey of the Chinese Empire from the missionary standpoint. Aside from the introduction, there are twenty-four chapters, in which the single provinces are treated seriatim, the preparation of each article having been intrusted to a missionary resident in the field, who by his long experience was specially qualified to write as expert upon his own particular province. This procedure is no doubt very laudable, but it ought to have found in some way or other expression on the title-page. The book is on the whole useful, and imparts a fairly correct idea of the history and present state of the missionary movement, of which the general worker in the Chinese field cannot wholly neglect to take notice. Each essay defines the geographical and economical features of the province with an account of its evangelization and statistical figures. The most interesting chapters are those dealing with the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow, in which the aboriginal tribes are discussed to some extent. The concluding chapter, on the Bible in China, is valuable from an historical and bibliographical view-point. The statement on p. 415—that “the Nestorian missionaries were the first to enter Tibet, and that the Roman Catholics followed in 1824”—deserves correction. The Nestorians have never set foot on the soil of Tibet, and the history of Catholic missions in that country dates from the year 1708, when the Capuchin Friars reached Lhasa and maintained a number of stations along the route from Nepal to Lhasa: they were followed by the Jesuits (Ippolito Desideri) in 1714. That the Jews had settled in China during the Han dynasty, as stated on pp. 430 and 447, is no more than a traditional fable: the Jews reached China from India not earlier than the ninth century A. D. There are five good indices.

As a companion volume to this book, a large atlas of the Chinese Empire is planned. This is to contain twenty-two maps representing all the provinces and the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, etc. The scale of the map of China proper will be 1:3,000,000; that for the dependencies, 1:7,500,000. The drawing of the maps, which are based upon the most recent surveys, has been intrusted to Mr. Edward Stanford, geographer to the King. The spelling of names will be that recently adopted by the Chinese Imperial Post-Office; and the editor expects that, thanks to these new features, it will supersede all earlier maps and atlases.

B. L.

The Awakening of China. By **W. A. P. Martin.** Illustrated from Photographs. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1907. xvi and 328 pp.

The title of this book is hardly to the point, for it does not deal, as one is led to infer, exclusively with life problems of the day, which fill only the concluding chapters. There are three parts all together, the first giving a general and geographical survey of the eighteen provinces and the outlying dependencies of the empire, the second imparting an outline of the history down to the eighteenth century. As was to be expected from such a well-informed writer as Dr. Martin, who spent almost an entire lifetime in China in educational work, these chapters convey a great deal of sane and solid information, and treat the subject in a more rational way than we are accustomed to find in the usual popular books on China. His style is bright and lucid, though at times it soars aloft to somewhat too rhetorical heights. The third part of the book, the history of the nineteenth century and later, is entitled “China in Transformation.” It starts with “the Opening of China, a Drama in Five Acts,” the so-called acts being the Opium War,

the "Arrow" War, the war with France, the war with Japan, the Boxer war—a rather artificial construction which obscures the natural even course of historical development. Finally the Russo-Japanese War and the present hopeful reforms that are to be instituted in China are discussed at length. A very intimate character-study of the famous viceroy Chang Chih-tung is unrolled. There are two very pleasing features that appeal to one in these sketches—the just appreciation of the merits of the Manchu Dynasty, which has given to China a better government than any of her native dynasties, although the detailed comparison of the Manchu with the Normans does not strike us as a very happy one; and the ready acknowledgment of the good traits in the Empress Dowager, of whom he says that the elegance of her culture excites sincere admiration, and that the breadth of her understanding is such as to take in the details of government. The illustrations of the book are well selected and are all interesting, and there is no doubt that it will be appreciated by a large body of readers. B. L.

British Malaya: An Account of the Origin and Progress of British Influence in Malaya. By Sir Frank Swettenham, late Governor of the Straits Colony and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States. With a specially compiled map, numerous illustrations reproduced from photographs, and a frontispiece in photogravure. New York: John Lane Co., 1907. (\$4.50 net.) xii and 345 pp.

This is an admirable book from beginning to end, a permanent contribution towards the fascinating chapter of British colonial history. No one was better qualified for this task than Sir Frank Swettenham, through his thirty-four years of Malayan service an energetic and prominent participator in the development of the great colony described by him. From a study of this exceedingly well-written work, the reader receives only a feeling of highest admiration for the wisdom of colonial policy which crowned British labour in the Malayan peninsula as a lasting success. The primary factor leading to this end must be sought for in the prudent and fair treatment of the natives, Malaysans as well as Chinese, from which all colonial powers ought to take an example. The Chinese the author regards as the main supports of the colony: it was largely on the tin-mines that the protected Malay States depended for their revenue, and it was the first endeavour of the Government to foster this industry by every legitimate means. The Chinese began the work, have continued it ever since, and their efforts have succeeded in producing more than half of the world's tin supply. Sir F. Swettenham's judgment on them is worth quoting *in extenso*:

Their energy and enterprise have made the Malay States what they are to-day, and it would be impossible to overstate the obligation which the Malay Government and people are under to these hard-working, capable, and law-abiding aliens. They were already the miners and the traders, and in some instances the planters and the fishermen, before the white man had found his way to the Peninsula. In all the early days it was Chinese energy and industry which supplied the funds to begin the construction of roads and other public works, and to pay for all the other costs of administration. Then they were, and still they are, the pioneers of mining. They have driven their way into remote jungles, cleared the forest, run all risks, and often made great gains. They have also paid the penalty imposed by an often deadly climate. But the Chinese were not only miners, they were charcoal-burners in the days when they had to do their own smelting; they were woodcutters, carpenters, and brickmakers; as contractors they constructed nearly all the Government buildings, most of the roads and bridges, railways and waterworks. They brought all the capital into the country when Europeans feared to take the risk; they were the traders and shopkeepers, and it was their steamers which first opened regular communication between the ports of the colony and the ports of the Malay States. They introduced tens of thousands of their countrymen when the one great need was labour to develop the hidden riches of an almost unknown and jungle-covered country, and it is their work, the taxation of the luxuries they